



# In Memoriam

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.

Born March 9, 1822.

Died May 24, 1892.

IT was thought by some of SIR ALEXANDER'S relatives and intimate friends, that a reprint of the many kind notices which have appeared since his death, together with a sketch of his life and an account of the funeral at Toronto and Kingston, would not only afford pleasure to all of them, but also be useful for reference in after years. The compiler has added a few resolutions of public bodies, some speeches on his death made in the Senate by leaders on both sides of politics, and one or two speeches of his own which were very highly spoken of at the time of their delivery.

TORONTO, August 6, 1892.

CAMPBELL, A.

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# SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.

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## SKETCHES OF HIS LIFE.

*(From The Week, Dec. 15, 1887.)*

IN Sir Alexander Campbell, all who know him recognize a man so highly endowed with many of the gifts that go to constitute statesmanship, that they find themselves constantly wondering why he never took a more prominent and commanding position in Canadian politics than he has done. In one sense Sir Alexander's position has been both prominent and commanding. In the sphere in which he has chiefly moved, that of the Senate, his was always the most important and imposing personality, and that not simply by virtue of his office as Leader of the Government or else of the Opposition in the Upper Chamber, but, in an equal degree at least, by force of character and talent. To have represented the Conservative party as long as he did in that Chamber, and to have done it from first to last with distinguished success, not merely from a political point of view, but from an intellectual and moral point of view as well, constitutes a record of which even a man of high ability and considerable ambition might well be proud. Sir Alexander may be said to have approached as near as it has ever been given to any Canadian statesman to approach to the ideal type of a Senator—a man grave and strong, moderate, dignified, firm, sagacious, candid without indiscretion, politic without craft, loyal to his party, but ever mindful of his personal honour, and ever thoughtful of the public weal.

Like many other of Canada's leading statesmen, Sir Alexander Campbell was not born in Canada. He came nearer being born in it, however, than some of his illustrious rivals; for he was only two years old when his father, an English physician,

came to Canada in the year 1823, and took up his residence at Montreal, where he practised his profession until 1832, in which year he removed to Lachine; in the year 1836 he removed to Kingston, Ontario. Sir Alexander's birth-place was the village of Hedon, near Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, England; and he has ever retained the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the British Empire. It might not be far wrong to say that, of all our public men, he is the strongest admirer of British institutions, and the one who is the most thoroughly English in all his feelings. Whether this has had anything to do with his holding aloof, as he has done, from popular politics, we cannot positively say; but we rather incline to think that the two things are not wholly unconnected with one another. Sir Alexander's parents gave him the best educational advantages the country afforded. They placed him first under the tuition of a Presbyterian clergyman, and afterwards sent him to St. Hyacinthe College, and still later to the Royal Grammar School at Kingston, Ontario. The youth was of a studious turn of mind; and, though he left school at what would now be considered a comparatively early age, he had imbibed all the essential elements of a liberal education. At St. Hyacinthe College he acquired a considerable knowledge of the French language and a consequent interest in French literature which has accompanied him through life. On occasion he could make a French speech in the Senate; though he rarely exercised the gift, and only perhaps to meet some playful challenge of the French members. He studied the classics also up to a certain point; but above all he acquired a knowledge and command of his own language, and a habit of using words with a peculiar force and directness. The phrase may not always be the smoothest, but it has a quality that tells—something a trifle Cæsarean in its brevity and point. However this is a good opportunity for reminding ourselves of Buffon's dictum that "*le style c'est l'homme*." Mere school education does not give this. A man may learn at school to avoid technical errors of speech; but the style he eventually acquires will be more or less the reflex of his own personality.

Young Campbell was only seventeen years of age when he entered on the study of the law at Kingston, whither his family



had some years previously removed. No stories have reached us of his student days, but he seems to have applied himself earnestly to his work, seeing that he was able, on completing his course and being called to the Bar, to form a partnership immediately with Mr. John A. (now Sir John) Macdonald, whose reputation even then was rapidly growing. The partnership subsisted for many years under the name of Macdonald and Campbell; and the business, in the hands of these two exceptionally able men, was a lucrative one. Politics, however, soon began to absorb the attention of the senior partner, and the burden of the office work fell upon Mr. Campbell. The experience which the latter thus acquired, aided by his studies, made him one of the soundest lawyers at the Bar of Upper Canada; and had he not, while still a comparatively young man, diverged into politics, there is little doubt that he might long since have occupied a distinguished position on the Bench.

It was in the year 1858 that Mr. Campbell made his *début* in politics by carrying an election for the Cataraqui Division, and taking his seat in the Legislative Council of Old Canada. He very quickly familiarized himself with his new surroundings, and became an efficient and highly-esteemed member of the Upper House. No new member probably ever had less crudeness or inexperience to rub off; and no one seemed at all surprised when, in three or four years after his first election, the member for Cataraqui Division was placed in the Speaker's chair. The position was, indeed, one for which, by temperament and character, he was pre-eminently fitted, but not one in which his practical energies could find much scope; and a wider sphere of usefulness was opened up to him, while the administrative strength of the Government of 1864 received a great reinforcement when the Speaker of the Council was assigned to the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands. Here his knowledge of law and prompt business methods found ample exercise, and it was admitted on all hands that he filled the office in an admirable manner. From this time forward Mr. Campbell was looked upon as one of the strong men of his party, though one whose strength was shown rather in council than in fight. His was the balanced judgment and sound knowledge of affairs, and one can only regret that the influence he was so fitted to exert,

and must at many critical moments have exerted, in favour of sound, safe and honourable methods of party management, could not have asserted itself at all times. A very ugly chapter of Canadian political history might then never have been written.

In 1867 the first Government of the Dominion was constituted under the leadership of the then newly knighted Sir John A. Macdonald, and Mr. Campbell was sworn in as Postmaster-General. The new position did not call, to the same extent as the previous one, for the exercise of legal acumen, but it involved dealing with large public interests and a very extended patronage. The new Postmaster-General was fortunate in finding as permanent head of the Post Office a man possessing qualities closely akin to his own. No two men indeed could have been better fitted to work together in harmony than the Hon. Mr. Campbell and Mr. W. H. Griffin, then, as now, Deputy Postmaster-General. Few who have any acquaintance with the latter will think the assertion hazardous if we say that no finer intellect than Mr. Griffin's has ever devoted itself to the public service of Canada. With fineness of intellect is linked in his case, what is not its invariable accompaniment, sterling integrity of character. But the resemblances between the Postmaster-General of 1867 and his Deputy were not confined to these general traits. Both were (happily we may also say *are*) men of peculiar dignity and reserve, and of pronounced conservative tendencies. Both had been educated partly in Lower Canada, and had acquired a certain respect and liking for its solid and well-established institutions. Both had a certain instinct for control, though here their methods diverged more or less, the Postmaster-General being rather inclined to a Bismarckian way of doing things, while in his Deputy there was a subtle blending of Talleyrand and Fabius Cunctator. The Postmaster-General soon felt that he had, in the chief officer of his Department, a man whose judgment, experience and integrity were equally to be depended on; and, so far as the general routine of the Department was concerned, the Deputy Postmaster-General managed it very much in his own way. At the same time, during the six years that Mr. Campbell remained at the head of the Post Office, much solid progress was made, in all of which he took a lively interest, and exerted a

judicious control. As regards the patronage of the Department, it was administered by the Postmaster-General with a constant eye to the good of the service, and occasionally with a wholesome indifference to mere party demands. One of the chief characteristics of the subject of this sketch during his administrative career was that he was never willing to descend to the level of the mere party politician. Some have said that this was due to the fact that his position exempted him from dependence on the popular vote; but we have seen other Senators whose high position did not seem to exercise any very elevating effect on their political methods.

After a six years' tenure, exactly, of the Post Office Department Mr. Campbell accepted the portfolio of the newly constituted Department of the Interior. Here everything was to create, order had to be called out of a most discouraging chaos; but the new minister was proceeding bravely with his task, when the Government of which he was a member met an inglorious defeat over the Pacific Scandal. The operations which led to this result had been carried on wholly without Mr. Campbell's knowledge: he was not indeed the kind of a man to whom the schemes formed at that time for creating an election fund were likely to be confided. Mr. Campbell did not, however, like Mr. Cartwright, see in the occurrences to which we are referring sufficient reason for separating himself from his party. He probably judged that he could render better service to the country in the ranks of the Conservative party than anywhere else; and he looked forward, doubtless, to the time when that party, rendered wiser by experience, would again be called to control the destinies of the country. From 1873 to 1878 Mr. Campbell acted as Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, and discharged the duties of the position with the same ability as well as with the same fairness and moderation as when he had represented the Government. To act a really factious part was, we may say, almost wholly out of power; certainly, it would have been foreign to his nature. When the Conservative party returned to office in November, 1878, Mr. Campbell first accepted the position of Receiver-General, but in the spring of 1879 he returned to his old office of Postmaster-General. Thence he passed in the month of January, 1880, to the Department of



Militia and Defence, which, during a brief term of office, he did not a little to invigorate. The end of the year saw him back in the Post Office Department, which he again left in the month of May of the year following (1881), to assume the portfolio of Justice. Meantime (24th May, 1879) he had been created by Her Majesty a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an honour which his eminent public services had very fully merited. Sir Alexander remained at the head of the Department of Justice until the latter part of the year 1885, when he once more returned to the Post Office Department, which he finally left last spring to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario. His appointment to the latter office was viewed with pleasure and approval, even by his political opponents. On all hands it was felt that in Sir Alexander Campbell Her Majesty would have one of the most constitutional of representatives, such a man as she probably would herself have delighted to choose for the position. Before proceeding to Toronto, however, Sir Alexander went to England at the request of the Government, to represent Canada at the Colonial Conference. That conference was not empowered to enact any measures, or even to concert any scheme, for the modification of the relations existing between Great Britain and the Colonies; but it gave an opportunity for a confidential exchange of views between members of the English Government and leading representatives of the Colonies; and there is little doubt that it has smoothed the way for the future discussion of questions of the greatest moment.

As a Departmental chief, Sir Alexander Campbell was deservedly popular. He was not, perhaps, the most accessible of men, and his general manner may have been a trifle distant and brief; but it was soon discovered that he had a kind heart and a strong sense of justice. He was not a man to be trifled with; he believed in holding men to their duty; but, on the other hand, he was always glad of an opportunity of rewarding faithful service. He had a keen insight into character, and had, consequently, little difficulty in dealing with men on their merits. His confidence was seldom given where it was not deserved, or withheld where it was deserved. He was always ready to form his own independent opinion on any matter properly submitted

to him, and, having formed his opinion, he knew how to stand by it. No Department of the Government came amiss to him, for the simple reason that his sound business methods were applicable everywhere. How useful such a man must have been to the Cabinet as a whole, and particularly to its leader, may be imagined, but the full details are not likely ever to become known. It will be remembered that while Minister of Justice it became the duty of Sir Alexander to draw up a memorandum explaining and defending the policy of the Government in executing Riel. This he did in a manner that for force, conciseness and logic left nothing to be desired. Perhaps, however, the chief merit of the statement was the strong accent of conviction that pervaded it. It was not a partisan manifesto; it was the fitting utterance of the highest organ of executive justice in the country.

As we said at the outset, in surveying the career of Sir Alexander Campbell we are tempted to ask, Why a man with so decided a talent for public affairs, so judicious a counsellor, so vigorous an administrator, should not have plunged boldly into the open sea of politics by taking his place in the popular branch of the Legislature? A partial reason may be found perhaps in the fact that Sir Alexander has not enjoyed the continuous good health that is almost a necessity for the active politician. We can only look upon this, however, as a partial reason; for other men, by no means robust, have tried their chances in the popular arena. We are more disposed to seek the efficient reason in a certain natural reserve, and even *hauteur*, of disposition, which has disinclined Sir Alexander through life to the more violent conflicts of politics. Perhaps, also, the insight which he must early have gained into the methods of politicians may have worked in the same direction. In the speeches of Sir Alexander Campbell—and he has made some good ones in his day—nothing is more evident than the absence of clap-trap, of cant, and of evasion. We may here particularly refer to his speeches in introducing the various measures sent up to the Senate relating to the Canadian Pacific. These were acknowledged by friends and foes alike to be models of lucid and candid statement; and could they have been delivered in the Lower House might have advantageously replaced some more preten-

tious but less convincing efforts of oratory. Rhetoric, as an art, Sir Alexander probably never either studied or practised. His maxim in this matter would probably be the old Roman one, *Rem tene, verba sequentur*, "Grasp your subject, the words will follow." The question then is, whether, had he followed a more popular line of politics, Sir Alexander would have gained or lost in the total of his characteristics and of his public usefulness? It is hard to say; and yet we may be allowed to conjecture that the plunge into popular politics, if taken, might have added some useful elements to the highly estimable character we have been studying. Such an experience must add to a man's self-knowledge, and should have the effect of identifying him more fully and closely in feeling and sentiment with the country he is called to serve. The seclusion that a Senate grants is favourable, no doubt, to dignity of manner and moderation of temper, but it does not reveal to a man his hidden sources of power, or give him the truest estimate of himself. There is apt to be a certain touch of weakness about protected existences, as about protected manufactures; and the vulnerable point will in general be precisely that which is most speciously covered by an appearance of strength. It is a stronger thing to be able to give and take in the *mêlée* of life than, from a position of vantage, to demand and secure unvarying deference and respect. If we miss anything in Sir Alexander Campbell, it is doubtless that something—breadth of feeling, we may perhaps call it—which a course of active political campaigning, with its ups and downs, its triumphs and disappointments, its gratifications and mortifications, would naturally have developed in him. Taking him, however, as we know him, it is matter for congratulation that the country possesses in Sir Alexander Campbell a practical statesman of a high order, both of ability and of character, one to whom the old Roman terms of *gravissimus* and *spectatissimus* may with peculiar propriety be applied, and who, if he has not stood on the highest round of power, has manifested qualities which would have won for him, in that position, the confidence of all who have the country's welfare at heart.

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*(From the Montreal Daily Star, February 5, 1887.)*

THE announcement that Sir Alexander Campbell, who a few days ago resigned his position in the Cabinet, has decided upon final retirement from the political field, has, we are persuaded, been received with deep regret by all who feel any interest either in good government or the maintenance of a high standard of political action. From his first entrance upon politics some twenty-five years ago, Sir Alexander has been a steady adherent and supporter of the Conservative party, and during a considerable portion of the time has held office in Conservative Governments. With him, however, Conservatism has been something more than a trade or a prejudice, it has represented the earnest and reasoned convictions of a singularly dispassionate and sagacious mind; it has ever been allied with a much stronger sense of public duty than we find exhibited by the average politician. It may be said to the honour of Sir Alexander Campbell that at no period of his public career did he understand politics in the vulgar sense as a selfish struggle for place and power; that he never conceived it to be the chief business of a cabinet minister to create a political capital for his party by a carefully calculated administration of patronage; that he never lost sight of the fact that the country was something greater than any political party. The meaner class of patronage-mongers occasionally complained that he was somewhat cold, inaccessible and unsympathetic, the reason being that it was not always easy to impress him with the belief that very important public interests depended on the securing of a few purchasable votes for Mr. A or Mr. B. Though at all times loyal to the party of which he was so prominent a member, and ready to promote its interests by all legitimate means, he refused to believe that any political exigency could justify a departure from the strict line of official duty. Those who went to him with sinister suggestions, meant to serve party ends, soon found out that he was not their man; party was all very well, a thing to be considered in its place, but not an excuse for injustice or illegality in any form.

That the ripe judgment and clear intellect of Sir Alexander Campbell have been of vast service to every Government in which he has held a place it is impossible to doubt. In the

drafting of important measures, the framing of state papers and the elaboration of policies, resource must frequently have been had to one who was so eminently qualified for such tasks. Both as a writer and as a speaker Sir Alexander was, and is, possessed of a style at once terse, nervous, dignified and severely accurate. He has a fine sense of literary form, combined with the practical instinct of a man of business. He could not treat any subject at the length which Mr. Blake seems to find necessary upon all important occasions; but he seizes the main points of a subject with unerring perspicacity and presents them in the manner best calculated to make a durable impression. His speech on the Canadian Pacific Railway question delivered in the session of 1882 is still remembered as a model of terse and convincing eloquence. His memorandum on the execution of Riel is fresh in the public recollection; not many of Sir Alexander's colleagues, it is safe to say, could have penned such a document, so lucid in statement, so forcible in argument, so elevated in tone.

There was one characteristic of Sir Alexander Campbell which only those who have had the privilege of some degree of personal acquaintance with him are in a position to appreciate, and that is the kindliness of nature which lies at times more than half concealed beneath a reserved and somewhat distant manner, a manner which, perhaps, after all, is only a natural and reasonable protection for a man of true feeling, placed in a responsible position, who does not wish to be imposed upon by undue demands. However this may be, no one can know Sir Alexander Campbell for any length of time without making the discovery that he has a warm heart as well as a clear head and a strong will. We are assured that as a departmental chief he has conciliated not only the respect but the attachment of his subordinates in a quite unusual degree. The first impression he produces is of a man inflexibly just; the second that of a man who, within the limits of justice, desires to render all the service he can to those with whom he has to do.

What the future may have in store for Sir Alexander we cannot attempt to forecast. Should he desire to bid a final adieu to politics it cannot be denied that he has earned his rest by high-minded and faithful service during a long period of years. Unless, however, the interests of his health imperatively demand

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his retirement from active life, the people of Canada will be loth to acquiesce in the withdrawal of his talents and of his character from the service of the country. We must therefore at least express the hope that in some suitable capacity, if not as a direct adviser of Her Majesty, Sir Alexander Campbell may remain, for many years to come, a helper in the work of administration and in the development of the destinies of the Canadian people.

## NOTICES OF FUNERAL.

*(From the Empire, May 27, 1892.)*

IN the dimly-lighted main entrance of Government House, encased in a casket of red cedar, around which were arranged the floral gifts of sorrowing relatives and friends, the remains of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Alexander Campbell were viewed yesterday by hundreds of citizens, most of whom had known him intimately in life. From 12 o'clock to 2 p.m. the stream of visitors to the gubernatorial mansion was continuous. The casket was placed in front of the main staircase, and three soldiers from No. 2 Company, Royal School of Infantry, stood on either side with bayonets fixed. A few paces back from the head of the casket stood Commander Law, A.D.C., in his naval uniform, and Mr. Harcourt Vernon, his Secretary.

The remains of Sir Alexander were dressed in the uniform he donned on state occasions as Lieutenant-Governor. The star of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was on his left breast, and the cross was affixed to its ribbon round his neck. The casket was covered with broadcloth; and the outside case was of polished oak. On the silver plate on the lid was the inscription:

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,  
K.C.M.G.  
Born March 9, 1822.  
Died May 24, 1892.

## THE FLOWERS.

Among the floral offerings were wreaths from Sir David Macpherson, an anchor from E. W. Rathbun, a pillow from the Imperial Loan Company, a cross from Mr. E. H. Kertland, and a wreath which Col. George T. Denison deposited on the casket as a memento of the sorrow of Lieutenant-Governor Schultz of Manitoba.

The arrangements in connection with the funeral ceremonies were in the hands of Commander Law, A.D.C., and they were most complete. The whole programme was published in yesterday's *Empire*. There was no service at Government House. After the doors had been closed to the public the relatives, pallbearers and a few of Sir Alexander's most intimate friends viewed the remains. Among these were: Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. John Dryden, Hon. Speaker Ballantyne, Col. Grasett, Col. Clarke, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly; Mr. W. H. Beatty, Mr. James Beaty, Q.C., Mr. David Creighton and Mayor Fleming.

## SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the crowds of citizens who were anxiously awaiting the advent of the pallbearers were wet through by a shower of rain. This did not have the effect of diminishing the multitude which blocked the intersection of King and Simcoe Streets.

In the mass of people were noticed: Messrs. A. White, A. Blue, G. E. Lumsden, D. E. Cameron, Hon. George Kirkpatrick, J. K. Stuart and Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright, of the Civil Service; Col. G. A. Shaw, Capt. Brock, H. P. O'Connor, M.P., Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P., J. R. Stratton, M.P.P., Hon. R. M. Wells, Hon. A. M. Ross, Mr. Yarker, James Bain, H. Widd, Chilton Jones, R. Lindsay, P. M. Clark, W. R. Wragge, Grant Powell, Ottawa; Col. Otter, Col. F. C. Denison, Lieut.-Col. John I. Davidson, County Court Clerk Ross, J. Herbert Mason, Mr. Macdougall, Mr. Hirschfelder, N. Weatherston, of the Intercolonial Railway; Thomas Moss, Sheriff Mowat, Mr. Hooper, S. Nordheimer, German Consul, and W. C. Wilkinson. These members of the bar were present: Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., W. B. McMurrich, R. S. Cassels, Emerson Coatsworth, Jr., M.P., Herbert M. Mowat and Christopher R. Boulton.

## BEFORE THE MARCH TO THE CHURCH.

As the hour appointed for the starting of the funeral cortege approached, the hearse, in which the remains were to be carried to St. James' Cathedral and thence to the Union Station, was driven up to the main entrance of Government House. Several policemen kept the public out of the grounds and Deputy Chief Stewart did duty at the door. At 3 o'clock the casket was borne to the hearse, and the pallbearers then took carriages as follows: In the first were Sir David Macpherson and Senator McInnes; in the second, Mr. J. L. Blaikie, E. W. Rathbun, Mr. E. H. Kertland and Justice Maclellan; in the third, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. R. Harcourt and W. R. Meredith; and in the fourth, Chief Justice Hagarty, Chief Justice Sir Thomas Galt, Sir William Howland and Hon. J. C. Aikins.

## THE MOURNERS.

The mourners' carriages were filled as follows: Mr. C. J. Campbell, Mr. E. Campbell, Hon. G. W. Allan, and Mr. Harcourt Vernon in the first; Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., Mr. Allan Cassels, Q.C., Mr. W. G. Hopkirk and Dr. Thorburn in the second; Hon. Frank Smith in the third; Lord Kilcoursie and Sir Oliver Mowat in the fourth; Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, representing Lieutenant Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, in the fifth; Speaker Ballantyne, Dr. Grasett and Col. Grasett, in the sixth, and Capt. Greville Harston, A.D.C., and Commander Law, A.D.C., in the seventh.

When the hearse moved out of the southern gate on Simcoe Street, the band of the Queen's Own and Company 2, Royal School of Infantry, were in waiting. The cortege moved off to the strains of the dead march in "Saul." The procession was made up as follows:—

## ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Band of the Queen's Own Rifles.

Royal School of Infantry.

Officers of the Royal Grenadiers.

Officers of the Toronto Field Battery.

Officers of the Governor-General's Body Guard.

The Pall-bearers in Carriages.

The Hearse.

The Mourners in Carriages.

The Household on Foot.

Viscount Kilcourseie

(representing the Governor-General).

Com. Law, Official Secretary, and Capt. Greville Harston, A.D.C.

The Clergy.

The Bar.

Sheriff Mowat and Officers of the Courts.

The Mayor and Council.

Y.M.L.C.A. Deputation, Messrs. J. Castell Hopkins (president),

G. A. Greene, J. M. Crowley, W. D. McPherson,

A. G. McLean.

The scene along King Street to the Cathedral was indicative of the high esteem in which the departed was universally held by the citizens. The immense concourse which lined the way gazed silently on the cortege, and groups reverently uncovered their heads as it passed.

#### AT THE CHURCH.

The funeral procession arrived at the Cathedral at 3.45, headed by three mounted police. The pall-bearers were met at the Cathedral gates by Rev. Canons Dumoulin and Cayley, Rev. John Pearson, Rev. J. G. Lewis and the Bishop of Toronto.

#### WHO WERE THERE.

Immediately following the chief mourners, who were the brother and nephew of the deceased, came Lord Kilcourseie, Mr. Harcourt Vernon, Hon. G. W. Allan, Christopher Robinson, Q.C., Dr. Thorburn, Hamilton Cassels, Q.C.; Hon. Frank Smith, Harry Brock, Lud K. Cameron, G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P.; Alan Macdougall, Robert Jaffray, Sir Oliver Mowat, Colonel G. T. Denison, Colonel Dawson, Hamilton Merritt, David Creighton, D. R. Wilkie, Principal MacMurchy, Rev. A. H. Baldwin, G. W. Yarker, Sheriff Mowat, A. R. Boswell, Q.C.; Columbus H. Greene, Q.C.; C. A. B. Brown, Elihu Stewart, Collingwood; Wm. Millar, D.M.E., Judge Kingsmill, Walker-

ton; Mayor Fleming, Dr. Edmund King, Colonel Hamilton, Inspector Barbour, Hon. John Dryden, Rev. J. J. Ferguson, B.A., Laurel; J. D. Spence, J. M. Trow, John Nunn, J. Hirschfelder, Dr. Grasett, Ex Ald. Steiner, B. B. Hughes, Hugh Ryan, Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt, Frank Turner, C.E., A. C. Macdonald, E. W. McIntyre, W. Kemp, Dr. Hamilton, Colonel Clarke, Assistant City Solicitor Mowat, Rev. Professor Clark, J. E. Thompson, L. P. Walsh, County Clerk Eakin, R. N. Gooch, N. Weatherston, J. P. Murray, C. Nelson, Alex. Spence, Cully Robertson, and Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock.

#### THE BURIAL SERVICE.

When the procession entered the Cathedral it was met by the assembled clergy, in accordance with the established custom of the Church of England burial service. Amid the pealing of the organ the coffin was borne up the main aisle of the church, preceded by the choristers, Rev. John Pearson, Canons Cayley and Dumoulin and Bishop Sweatman, followed by the mourners and relatives of the deceased. The coffin was then deposited outside the sanctuary railing, and the burial service was read by the bishop, assisted by Canons Cayley and Dumoulin. The service was closed by the singing of "O God our help in ages past."

#### THE JOURNEY TO THE STATION.

After the services the funeral procession re-formed and proceeded west on King to Church, south on Church to Front, west on Front to York, and south on York to the Union depot. The procession was met there by Commander Law, R.N., Inspector Stephen, three policemen and a squad from the Infantry School. The regulars stood at parade rest as the hearse approached, and remained so until the coffin had been placed in the special car, which was found at the east end of the depot. Commander Law and Inspector Stephen remained with the body until the train left for Kingston, at 8.35.

The officers of the Queen's Own Rifles were unable to attend the funeral owing to the non-arrival of the regimental baggage from Owen Sound.

Many of the commercial houses of the city suspended business during the time that the procession occupied the streets.



In nearly all the King Street stores the blinds were drawn and the entrance closed.

From every flagpole along the route of the cortege and throughout the city a flag hung at half-mast.

The City of Kingston sent its representative in the person of Mayor McIntyre.

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*(From the Kingston News, May 27, 1892.)*

THE dull, leaden skies of to-day are a fitting emblem of the sorrow which Kingston feels at the death of Sir Alexander Campbell, who until Tuesday last was Lieutenant-Governor of this Province. Flags are at half-mast on the Royal Military College, the locomotive works, the Kingston foundry, the buildings of Ald. Gaskin, Livingston Brothers, William M. Drennan, and dozens of other edifices, public and private. The general sadness was further expressed by the closing of the stores and factories during the passing of the funeral this afternoon.

Mayor McIntyre represented the City Council at the Toronto obsequies yesterday. He states that the number of those on foot in the procession was not as great as might have been expected, but the carriages in line were very numerous. The remains were viewed as they lay in state by many citizens. He (the mayor) was not able to gain admission to the great St. James' Cathedral, which was able to contain only a fraction of the crowd which wished to enter. Those who did succeed in getting in, however, say that the service was unusually impressive, the music, prayers and words from the sanctuary being such as would move to reflection even the most unthinking. Circumstances prevented Ald. Hardy from accompanying the mayor to Toronto.

After the Cathedral service the cortege re-formed and followed the remains to the Union Station, where the coffin was placed in a Grand Trunk train, the funeral car being draped heavily in black. H. E. Harcourt Vernon (Sir Alex. Campbell's private secretary), John L. Blaikie, Hon. Senator G. W. Allan,

Charles J. Campbell (brother of Sir A. Campbell), Sir. Oliver Mowat, Commander Law, Royal Navy ; E. A. Kertland and A. Hopkirk, all of Toronto, and E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, with other members of the funeral party, occupied the Pullman sleeper "Mecca." The mayor of this city also came down on the train. The party arrived at the outer G. T. R. station at a little before 3 o'clock this morning, and were met there by Ald. Drennan, the funeral director. The train was brought into the city on the G. T. R. track, and side-tracked on to the Kingston and Pembroke line in front of the City Hall Station. Here the train was met by a guard of honour, consisting of six men from "A" Battery, and by a detachment of six stalwart policemen under Chief Horsey. Ald. Behan and Dunlop, with other members of the city council, were also in attendance, besides quite a number of citizens. The coffin was carried from the baggage car by the police, who bore it shoulder-high to the City Hall.

The preparations which had been made here for the reception of Sir Alexander's mortal remains were very appropriate. The corridors, stair-ways and doors had been draped artistically in black. In the hall itself the same sombre hue prevailed. Long black streamers depended from the centre of the ceiling and were wound around the portrait of the city's past mayors. In the middle of the apartment a catafalque, a little larger than that used when the body of the late Sir John A. Macdonald lay there in state, had been erected. The canopy was adorned with black plumes, and under it stood the bier on which the body was to rest.

When the coffin had been placed there, and the lid had been removed, the citizens in waiting were allowed to enter by the main door, take a look at the impassive face of the dead, and then pass out the other way. Two soldiers from the Battery guarded the remains, one standing at the head and the other at the foot. The hall was lighted by four electric sparks.

The deceased statesman was dressed in the uniform of his high position. On his left breast was the order of St. Michael and St. George, of which he was a Knight Commander, while around his neck was the insignia of a Privy Councillor. The

casket was of red cedar covered with black broadcloth, and mounted with heavy oxidized silver handles. The plate, which was of sterling silver, bore this inscription :

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,  
K.C.M.G.,  
Born March 9, 1822,  
Died May 24, 1892.

The outside case was of polished oak, with brass mountings, and lined with purple plush.

The floral tributes, which were very numerous, costly and beautiful, included wreaths from Sir David and Lady Macpherson, an anchor from E. W. Rathbun, a magnificent pillow from the Imperial Loan Company's Board, an exquisite cross from Mr. Kertland, a wreath from Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, a cross from the Imperial Loan Company's manager and officers, and a pillow from the Argonaut Rowing club.

During the whole morning there was a constant succession of visitors to the hall. Two policemen were always on duty, but their presence was not required, for the most reverent order prevailed. A considerable number of strangers arrived in the city to attend the funeral, amongst them being J. B. Abbott and Frederick R. Meredith, of Montreal.

By noon, when the sad procession was to start for Cataraqui, there was a large crowd of people on the streets. The cortege was marshalled in front of the hall, the hearse being covered with a pall, and drawn by four of Thomas C. Wilson's horses. The ten pall-bearers were Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, the Rev. F. W. Dobbs (St. John's Church), Rybert Kent, Col. Duff and John Elliott, of this city ; Mr. Rathbun, Deseronto ; Messrs. Kertland and Blaikie, of Toronto, and Hon. Christopher F. Fraser, of Brockville. The order of march was as follows :—

Kingston police.  
" A " Battery band.  
Men of " A " Battery.

Royal Military College Cadets.  
 Funeral Director Drennan.  
 Officiating clergy of the English Church.  
 Pall-bearers—Hearse—pall-bearers.  
 Mourners.  
 Representative of Governor General.  
 Members of Parliament.  
 Judges.  
 Clergy.  
 United States Consul.  
 Deputy Ministers.  
 Kingston Bar.  
 Military Officers.  
 Mayor and Corporation of Kingston.  
 Representatives of Queen's University.  
 Public School Board.  
 Deputations from Cities and Towns.  
 Citizens.  
 Cabs and Carriages.

The route taken was along Ontario Street to Princess, and out Princess to the cemetery, where the solemn service of the Church of England was intoned by His Lordship, the Bishop of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. Canon Smith, of the Cathedral, and other clergy. The remains were then placed in the vault, to await the arrival of a son of the deceased, who is at present in England. The body will then be buried in the family lot, which is very near that of the Macdonald family. Dr. James Campbell, father of the Lieutenant-Governor, and two children, a son and daughter, lie buried there, and head stones mark their resting-place.

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## NOTICES OF DECEASED.

*(From the Empire, May 25, 1892.)*

It is very sad to be obliged to announce the death of an old, tried and faithful servant and representative of the Queen upon the very day on which the many millions of British citizens throughout the world were celebrating Her Majesty's birthday. And the sentiment of the people of Toronto whose social life he led, of the people of Ontario whose Government he presided over, and of that great part of the Dominion's population to whom his name was a familiar word, will be profoundly stirred by the news of the death of Sir Alexander Campbell. By this sad event, which we record with so much sorrow, is removed from the social and political life of our country one of its best known and best esteemed members. Born in England, of Scotch parentage, but a Canadian by education and lifelong residence, Sir Alexander Campbell has taken a part in the chief scenes of our stirring national drama. Curiously enough his first public position was, as in the case of Sir John Macdonald, that of alderman for one of the city wards of Kingston. A law pupil of our great leader, he afterwards entered into partnership with him, and for many years the firm did the largest legal business in that part of the country. Political honours soon came to the young lawyer. A Queen's counselship, membership in the old Legislative Council of Canada in 1858, the Speakership in 1863, and then a place in the Ministry and in the Conference which brought about Confederation.

A competent critic describes him in those days as having most thoroughly the courage of his convictions and no hesitation in expressing them, but as never permitting his remarks to be characterized by the acrimonious violence which was then too much in vogue. He spoke with readiness, but not too frequently, and was always courteous and urbane. After Confederation, in 1867, Mr. Campbell was called to the Senate, and sat continuously in that body till 1887, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. From 1879 to the same date he filled with great credit the position of formal Government leader, though



practically he had acted in that capacity from the Senate's creation. As one contemporary writer says :

"The leader of the Conservative Senators speaks well, takes care to understand what he is talking about, and infuses into his speeches, when necessary, just as much force as is required to make them tell on his followers. He was the man for the situation and has played his part well."

Sir Alexander Campbell had a long experience of the responsibilities of Ministerial life. As Receiver-General, Postmaster-General, or as Minister of the Interior, of Militia and of Justice, he held a place continuously in both the Cabinets of Sir John Macdonald since Confederation. His position as Minister of Justice in 1886 brought him into connection with the legal aspects of Louis Riel's trial for treason, and caused the publication of a state document in connection with that event which will hold a high place in Canadian constitutional history.

In 1870 Mr. Campbell was a delegate to Great Britain on an important diplomatic mission, which resulted ultimately in the meeting of Commissioners at Washington and the settlement of the questions then in dispute. Knighted in 1879, on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General, Sir Alexander was in 1887, together with Mr. Sandford Fleming, appointed Canadian Representative at the important Imperial Conference which met that year in London, and from which so many good results in the way of increased knowledge, extended friendship and closer inter-British connection are gradually growing.

As the occupant of Government House, Toronto, during the last four years, Sir Alexander added to the respect in which he was very generally held, and his death, while regretted by all, whether they be political friends or opponents, must be said to close a life of well rounded service to his country and to his party. Canada needs more such men, and the deaths of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Antoine Dorion, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Alexander Campbell, within twelve months of each other, cannot but remind us all that the old times are changing and giving place to new.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario was, indeed, one of the political landmarks of our day ; a father of Confederation ; a close friend as well as follower of our great leader ; a man

who was above all things an honest politician, without fear and without reproach ; one who did his work in life well, and who carries to the grave the esteem and regret of a great number of people who may never have personally seen his tall, stately figure or encountered his pleasant smile and genial words. General sympathy will be felt for his family in their affliction by the public of Toronto, as well as by that of a wider sphere.

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*(From the Mail, Toronto, May 25, 1892.)*

THE death of the Lieutenant-Governor, which took place yesterday, was not wholly unexpected. His Honour had been ailing for a long time ; and it had been feared by those who appreciated the frailty of his condition that he could not long survive. Towards the close of last year he felt that he was incapacitated for business. At that time it was his desire to resign ; but upon the advice of Mr. Mowat he retained his position, looking for relief at the end of his official term. Rest has now overtaken him before his duties were completed, and he thus becomes one of the few Provincial Governors to pass away while yet in harness. The first Lieutenant-Governor to die in office was the eloquent Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia. He was followed by Mr. Crawford in Ontario. More recently Mr. McLelan died in Government House, Halifax, and he again is followed by an Ontario Governor. One reflection which the demise of the Governor naturally suggests is the great havoc which during the past twelve months the Reaper has wrought among our public men. Sir A. A. Dorion died last June, and Sir John Macdonald came after him. Thus two great party leaders, one a Liberal and the other a Conservative, disappeared within a week of each other. Mr. Mackenzie has only just gone, and Sir Alexander Campbell has followed. Again two leaders, one on each side, have died almost together. In each case a man who has stood prominently before the public, and for many years, has been taken. Sir Alexander was one of the few remaining Fathers of Confederation. Like his friend, Sir John Macdonald, and his constitutional adviser, Mr. Mowat, he was

of Kingston origin. From the old seat of Government, during the period of the perambulatory Parliaments, he passed into the Legislature, and promptly, owing to his natural abilities and his gift of speech, took a leading part in the proceedings of the House. He belonged to several of the pre-Confederation Governments; and, when the Union was being arranged, participated in the memorable Quebec conference. As a Minister and a delegate to Quebec, it became his duty to pilot the Confederation resolutions through the Upper House. This task he performed so well that Sir John Macdonald, recognizing his talent as a leader in the Senate, retained him in that position until the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario was placed at his disposal. Sir Alexander was not what may be termed a popular politician, for as a Senator he was not brought into contact with the people. Had his lot been cast, however, in the representative Chamber, and had it been his duty to address the electorate from the platform, his clear and ready utterance would have won for him, among those who in his later years knew him by name only, many admirers and friends. But he was a good all-round parliamentary leader and departmental head. In the Senate he could debate any subject that was introduced with perfect ease; while his general grasp of the business of the country was such that he could take the management of any department and conduct its affairs well. Sir Alexander in his time had been Minister of almost everything, and whether he was in the Post-Office, in the Department of Justice, or in the Department of Militia he has been an efficient ruler. On several occasions he was entrusted with important missions. He went to England on the Confederation question, and later on he again appeared in London, this time to make representation on behalf of Canada touching the relations with the United States, and the failure of the Imperial Government to secure the recognition of the Fenian claims. His last official visit to England was in connection with the Colonial conference, in the deliberations of which he took a leading part. By the death of the Lieutenant-Governor Canada loses one of the representatives of the political era which began and ended with Sir John Macdonald.

*(From the Globe, Toronto, May 25, 1892.)*

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died yesterday after a long illness. He had almost completed his five years' term of office. The office of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has become associated with dignity, liberal hospitality, courtesy and unswerving impartiality, and it is the general verdict that this honourable tradition was thoroughly well maintained by Sir Alexander Campbell. As a politician he belonged to a class of men who do not win a very large following, but who acquire the esteem of all who come into contact with them, and who make no enemies. His personal character was high, and no charge that we are aware of, either of wrong-doing or of neglect of duty, was ever made against him in any of the positions which he filled during a public career of 34 years. He was a staunch, but not aggressive, party man, and his speeches were remarkable for their tone of unvarying courtesy. To say of a public man that from youth to old age he served his country diligently, honestly and honourably, was faithful to his friends and fair to his foes, is high praise, and such a man was the late Lieutenant-Governor of this Province.

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*(From the Montreal Gazette, May 25, 1892.)*

THE death of Sir Alexander Campbell takes from Canada's public life a man of the highest character, wide knowledge and many services. It reduces also by one the narrowing circle of those who sat in the Quebec conference and framed the basis of the Confederation. Sir Alexander Campbell entered Parliament in 1858 as an active member of the Legislative Council. He was appointed Speaker in 1862, and from that time forward advanced from honour to honour. He was a member of the Government of old Canada, and one of those whom Sir John Macdonald, in 1867, called to assist him in the first ministry of the Dominion. Since then he has led the Senate as a member of the Government, and as leader of the Opposition, and always with skill and courtesy. His elevation to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario was regarded as a fitting reward for

long and useful public service. There were some of the older generation of parliamentarians who enjoyed more personal popularity, but there were none who gave their country the benefit of a clearer judgment or a higher purpose to do that which was right.

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*(From the Evening Mercury, Guelph, May 25, 1892.)*

ON the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, within a few days of the end of his five years' term as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir Alexander Campbell, the present incumbent of the office, passed quietly away. Though he was not generally known to the younger generation, in anti-Confederation days and for a few years after he was a prominent figure in the public affairs of Ontario and Canada. He was one of the old school of Conservatives, his family training, traditions and tastes leading him to support the powers that be, and his whole career was marked by the utmost respectability and faithfulness to a high standard of public duty. He took part in the founding of Confederation, and was ever regarded by the late Sir John A. Macdonald as one of his most trusted lieutenants, his good judgment and grasp of public affairs making him one of the best all-round Cabinet officers and departmental heads in the Conservative ranks. He superintended the departments of Receiver-General, Post Office, Justice, Interior and Militia in turn, and was the Government leader in the Senate till 1887. During his occupancy of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province, he so long represented, he has discharged his duties with the utmost impartiality and courtesy, and his associations with the Government of Ontario have been of the most pleasant. He had the esteem of both parties for his public services and personal character, and his death will be much regretted.

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*(From the Hamilton Spectator, May 25, 1892.)*

THE death of Sir Alexander Campbell removes a man who has taken a very active part in Canadian politics, and who has rendered valuable services to his country. Though of Scotch



descent, he was born in Yorkshire, England. He came to Canada with his father when very young, was educated here, and studied law in the office of Sir John Macdonald, whose partner he afterwards was. He entered politics by election to the Senate from the Cataraqui division in 1858. He was Speaker of the Senate in 1863, and Commissioner of Crown Lands from 1864 till the Union; was a member of the Quebec Conference which settled the terms of union, and in the first Dominion Government became Postmaster-General, and afterwards Minister of the Interior, which office he held till the resignation of the Government in 1873. On the return of the Conservatives to power, he was appointed Receiver-General, and was afterwards Minister of Militia and Minister of Justice. He was knighted (K.C.M.G.) on the 24th of May, 1879, and became Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in 1887, which office he held till his death.

Sir Alexander Campbell was a man of sound judgment and practical commonsense. His method was conciliation rather than force, and he enjoyed the esteem of his political opponents as well as his political friends. For some months he has been absolutely incapacitated for public business by paralysis, and his death proves to him a happy release from suffering.

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*(From the Ottawa Citizen.)*

THE late Sir Alexander Campbell was the sixth Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario. The first was Lieut.-General Stitsted, from July, 1867, to July, 1868; second, Hon. W. P. Howland, from July, 1868, to November, 1873; third, Hon. J. W. Crawford, from November, 1873, to May, 1875, when he died; fourth, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, from May, 1875, to June, 1880; fifth, Hon. John Beverley Robinson, from June, 1880, to February, 1887, when he was succeeded by Sir Alexander Campbell. The term of a Lieut.-Governor is five years.

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SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died on Tuesday last, at the age of 71, after a lingering illness of

several months. Nearly a year ago His Honour received a paralytic stroke, and never fully recovered from the effects of it, but his death was rather unexpected at the last. Sir Alexander was of Scotch parentage, but, like his old leader, Sir John Macdonald, and his adviser, Sir Oliver Mowat, he was brought up in Kingston. He was one of the fathers of Confederation, having entered the Senate in pre-confederation times. He was not a noisy politician, and was not heard as much as some politicians of less worth and ability; but his public life was characterized by a good grasp of all public questions, a fair amount of ability, and a very fair record as regards honesty and honourable conduct. He was a gentleman of the olden time, and he kept his fair name untarnished throughout his whole political career. He had his share in framing the Quebec resolutions, which were the basis of the British North America Act, and had charge of the Act during its course through the old Upper House of Upper Canada. Since he became Lieutenant-Governor the official conduct of Sir Alexander has been faultless. He performed his social duties with liberality and impartiality, and on no occasion did he ever falter in his fidelity to his advisers, even when they were running amuck of his old political friends on such questions as the Boundary Award and the Streams Bill. His conduct in this respect stands out in bold relief, when contrasted with the conduct of the present occupant of the gubernatorial chair in Quebec.

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*(From the Empire, Toronto, May 26, 1892.)*

A correspondent this morning very appropriately calls attention to the particularly valuable services rendered by the late Sir Alexander Campbell during his term of the Postmaster-Generalship from 1867 to 1873, services all the more worthy to be remembered since the man who performed them was modest and unassuming, and never practised the art of blowing his own trumpet. Another most honourable episode in the late Lieutenant-Governor's official life was his journey to England in 1870 as the authorized spokesman of the Government of Canada. The official papers, giving full details of this mission, were laid

before Parliament in the following year, and show how faithfully and ably the delegate performed his delicate duties. The time was one of grave anxieties. Confederation was young, and there was still a good deal of friction. Canada had just been invaded by the Fenian hordes from the States for the second time in five years. The interminable fisheries question was to the front. The withdrawal of British troops was causing complaint, and a host of questions had to be discussed with the Imperial authorities. The Cabinet needed a man of parts and judgment to conduct the negotiations, and they chose Hon. Alexander Campbell. The selection was richly vindicated. Writing to the Home Government in June, 1870, Sir John Young (afterwards Lord Lisgar), then Governor-General, says :—" Mr. Campbell is the Ministerial leader in the Senate, a gentleman of ability and standing, and well versed in Canadian affairs." All the matters then under consideration were put before the Colonial Office in excellent shape, with the results that a fisheries commission was agreed upon—the famous Washington Treaty Commission of 1871—compensation for the Fenian invasion was arranged to form the subject of a bill of grievances properly drawn up by Canada; a temporary arrangement regarding the withdrawal of troops was reached. Mr. Campbell's own report to the Governor-General, under date September 10, 1870, of his negotiations with Lord Kimberley, is a very interesting state paper, and forms a readable page in the political history of Canada. Lord Kimberley himself records, in a communication to Sir John Young, the official recognition of the Canadian ambassador's acceptability and success in these words :—" I cannot conclude without acknowledging the able and temperate manner in which Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the various questions which have been discussed between us." The Minister to whom this tribute was paid lived to perform many other services to the state, but none in which his sagacity and worth were displayed to better advantage.

*To the Editor of The Empire :*

SIR,—In your lengthy memoir of Sir Alexander Campbell I fail to see any reference to the most striking and beneficial

reforms inaugurated during his various terms of office as Postmaster-General, and for these alone Canada should always hold his memory as a statesman in high honour and esteem.

It was during his term of office as Postmaster-General, from 1867 to 1873, that a uniform rate in Canada—and to and from the United States—was adopted, of three cents per half ounce as letter postage, and also a single rate of postage, where it had formerly been double, on book packets, newspapers, etc., passing between Canada, England and the United States. I have now in my possession an autograph letter from Mr. Campbell in answer to one of mine, in which I very strongly—in what I believed to be the true public interest—urged and advocated the above-named changes in the postal rates, in which Mr. Campbell replied that “my suggestions and views would not fail to receive the best attention and consideration at the hands of the Post Office Department,” and in about a year afterwards these reforms were carried out and became law. Postal cards were also introduced by Sir Alexander Campbell in 1871, first in Canada. There is no reason to doubt, Mr. Editor, that the late Sir Alexander Campbell was one of the most progressive, enterprising, and at the same time safest statesman Canada has ever been blessed with, and the general expressions of sympathy, respect and regret at his demise are not only fully deserved, but show also that Canadians know how to estimate true worth and ability, even when that worth and ability is coupled with diffidence and modesty.

Yours, etc.,

Toronto, May 25.

PERCY B. SMITH.

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*Funeral Sermon.*

THE Rev. Dr. Griffith preached in Sydenham Street Methodist Church, Kingston, last night on “Our late Governor,” taking as his text the 22nd verse of the 13th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: “And when he had removed him he raised up unto them David to be their king, to whom also he gave testimony, and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after my own heart, who shall fulfil all my will.”

In his opening remarks he dwelt upon the softening influences which hovered around a deathbed, and compared the generous impulses which prompted men in the present age to forget and forgive a brother's sins, after he was gone, with that intense hatred of other days, which never was assuaged, but was handed down from generation to generation. Prompted by this generous spirit of the day, all classes had hastened to do honour to Sir Alexander Campbell when he was called upon to lay aside the insignia of his office and gathered to his fathers. He had been our confession of faith, and in all his untarnished honour and lifelong integrity it was not amiss that the Scriptural text chosen should be applied to him. It was the duty of every man to serve his generation. No matter how humble or how elevated his sphere might be, there was some work for his hand to do, and if he failed to perform it he failed to pay a debt he owed to humanity at large. More practical Christianity was needed. Some men would give one hundred dollars if they might save a soul, and yet they would not give ten cents to buy the possessor of that soul a loaf of bread. The way to the souls of men was through their bodies, and he who helped to better the social condition of his brethren was therefore an important factor in providing for their spiritual well-being. He who could provide work for one hundred more men in the locomotive works, he who could make an acre of land yield two bushels more of grain, he who could open up the mineral resources of the country, was a greater public benefactor than he who endowed charitable institutions.

It was also the duty of every man to love and believe in the purity and greatness of the generation in which he lived. There were misanthropes who decried the virtue and integrity of the nation, but they were men of the Judas stamp. The man, however, who had faith in his nation and in its integrity, and who by the light of his own character contributed towards its progress, was a fruitful source of blessing to his fellow men. Dr. Griffith continued:

"Our deplored statesman, Sir Alexander Campbell, who began his public career as an alderman in our city in 1840, seems to have imbibed those principles in his youth and to have clung to them through a long and distinguished career. It falls

to the lot of few men to receive so high a tribute from a paper so widely circulated and so thorough-going in its opposition to the party he represented as that accorded him by the daily *Globe* of Toronto, and copied by the press of this city. A man who could win the confidence and esteem of all who came in contact with him, whose character was so high that amid all the political hostilities and recriminations of our day no charge could be brought against him, either for wrong-doing or neglect of duty, is a distinction few men win, and therefore to be the more highly valued. A man true to his friends and courteous to his foes amid the excitement of debate, who from youth to age served his country with diligence, honesty and integrity, and who, while still in the discharge of public duty, where the eagle eye of scrutiny is still directed to every act and work, can win from his fellow-men so magnanimous a tribute, is the kind of man this young country needs to win the confidence of her sons at home and an honourable name abroad. Such characters are more to a country than broad and extended territory—more than the froth of a transient fame which may dazzle for a day and in a day will die. A country's greatest wealth is in the piety, loyalty and devotion of her sons. She should place her highest prizes before the men of purest life. Men of all parties should impress the needed lesson of to-day that character and not craft is what is demanded by them as a passport to the highest positions in our land. This famous old city has contributed men who have won fame in every walk in life. In military, commercial, legal, educational and ecclesiastical departments, her sons have won her honour. But perhaps she has gained more distinction along political lines. It falls to the lot of few cities to gather home two such distinguished statesmen in so brief a period and number them with her honoured dead, as has fallen to our lot in the case of the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Alexander Campbell, and to mourn another who began his Canadian life in this city, and who by native worth and devotion to his country's weal was raised to the highest place in her gift. I refer to the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. These names are household words in Canadian homes. The talents of the most astute, the integrity of the honourable, the piety of the most godly, is none too good for our fair young



Dominion. God never gave a fairer lot to any people. We have our Sabbath laws and life planted in our lowest strata. We have our Bible in our homes, and millions of youth in our Sabbath schools. We have our education diffused to every hamlet and settlement, and a noble band of teachers, stooping to the lowest and carrying them forward till they are the peers of any nation. What we want is more unity of aim, a greater readiness to see and acknowledge what is good in all, to try if possible to form an alliance of all good men to promote the concord, stability and progress of our country. By so doing we shall serve our generation by the will of God, we shall leave the world better than we found it, we shall leave it in hope that it shall grow to take its rank among the first powers for the nobility, patriotism and piety of her sons."

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## RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY PUBLIC BODIES.

*(Resolution passed by the Toronto City Council.)*

The City Council was called together at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body. Before starting out, the following resolution was moved by Ald. Saunders and seconded by Ald. Lamb:

That it be resolved that the Corporation of the City of Toronto desire at this meeting of the Council, specially convened, to place on record an expression of the deep sorrow with which the death of the Honourable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Q.C., P.C., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is regarded, not only in this city, but throughout the whole Dominion. In his death the people mourn the loss of an honourable gentleman, a worthy citizen and a tried and faithful friend, taken away at the close of a life spent almost entirely in the service of his country, where, as a member and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, a member of the Executive Council and a representative of that Province in the Council appointed to consider the question of Confederation and subsequently as Minister of the Interior, Receiver-General,

Minister of Militia and Defence and Postmaster-General in the Dominion Cabinet, he has earned a foremost place among the distinguished statesmen of Canada. His appointment to the highest position in the Province upon his retirement from active public life was universally esteemed as a fitting acknowledgment of his public services, while his occupancy of the Lieutenant-Governorship has evidenced his high qualifications as an able and impartial administrator. Be it also resolved that as a further mark of respect this Council do now adjourn to pay a last tribute to his memory by attending in a body the funeral services to be held this afternoon; and that a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the family of the deceased gentleman, with the respectful expression of the sincere sympathy and condolence of this Council.

In moving the resolution, Ald. Saunders, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said they all regretted extremely the necessity for a meeting such as that for which they had been summoned. The late Lieutenant-Governor was a man able in his profession, clever in business, a thorough gentleman, and a statesman who had served his country well. During his long and honourable political career he had filled most of the important offices in the Cabinet, and it was fitting that his last office should be that of Lieutenant-Governor of this Province. The worthy alderman referred to the fact that, within one year, three of the leading statesmen of the country had passed away, viz.: Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and now Sir Alexander Campbell. These statesmen had all served their country well. Mr. Saunders also referred to the fact that the late Lieutenant-Governor was well known in Toronto, where he was most highly respected and where his death was deeply regretted.

Ald. Lamb made a few appropriate remarks. He said the late statesman was a man whose career was one to be copied by young men. He had had a large share in bringing about the Confederation of the Provinces, and building up this great Dominion. He also referred to his personal knowledge of the deceased, which had led him to form a very high estimate of his abilities and character.

The Council then adjourned and proceeded to the funeral. The City Hall, as a further mark of respect, was closed for the rest of the afternoon.

*(Resolution passed by the Kingston City Council.)*

At a special meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, held 25th May, 1892, at the Council Chamber, City Buildings, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

This Council has learned with feelings of deepest regret of the demise of His Honour Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, by which there is brought to a close a most distinguished career of honourable and useful service to his country. While the Province at large mourns the death of its executive head, this city has a peculiar interest and a peculiar grief in the removal from this worldly scene of the eminent man who has just gone to his rest, by reason of the fact that his earlier years were spent here.

In the year 1850 Sir Alexander Campbell, as alderman for Victoria Ward, entered the Council of the City of Kingston. He served in that capacity for two years, during which he gave evidence of that administrative ability and devotion to duty which he afterwards displayed on a wider arena.

As a distinguished member of the Kingston Bar, the honourable gentleman's forensic ability, polished eloquence, and eminent success became historic. In 1858 he was first elected to the Legislative Council of Canada, and by his commanding talents, attained high rank among Canadian statesmen. His administrative tact and energy were soon called into the public service, and for many years he was a leading member of the Government, and colleague as he was the lifelong friend of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald.

Like his brilliant leader, it is fitting that the remains of the deceased gentleman should rest near the scenes of his early career and triumphs.

*(Resolution passed by the Toronto Public School Board.)*

A special meeting of the Public School Board was held on Thursday at 2.30 o'clock p.m. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of attending in a body the funeral of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario. The following resolution was passed, moved by E. P. Roden, seconded by Dr. Fisher :

That this Board learns, with great regret, of the death of Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the

Province of Ontario, and desires to record the appreciation by the Board of the eminent services performed by the deceased in the interests of our country. Also that, as a mark of respect, a deputation from this Board do attend the funeral obsequies.

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IMPERIAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO. OF CANADA (LIMITED),  
TORONTO.

Meeting of the Board, Monday, June 6th, 1892.

Moved by James Sherburn, and seconded by E. H. Kertland;

Resolved,—That at this the first meeting of the Directors since the death of their President (Sir Alexander Campbell) the Board desire to express their deep regret, and also to convey to his family their sincere sympathy with them in this their great loss.

Carried unanimously.

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At a meeting of the Directors of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada, held on the 30th of May, 1892, the following resolution was passed:—

The Directors record their deep sense of the loss they have sustained by the death of their President, the late Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., who had filled that position ever since the organization of the Company, rendering to it most valuable help, both by his sound and excellent counsels and by his personal influence, and by his efforts put forth willingly at all times to promote its interests.

The Directors also record their high esteem and affection for their late President, distinguished as he was for integrity and uprightness of character, combined with unfailing urbanity and courtesy to all associated with him as co-directors or as officers of the Company. The Directors have also to express their sincere and heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved and sorrowing family, and recommend them to the Almighty Comforter, who alone can bind up the broken in heart and heal the wounded in spirit.

JOHN L. BLAICKIE,  
*Vice-President.*

*(From the Buffalo Express.)*

Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, who died at his home in Toronto on Tuesday, was one of the few provincial governors whose official terms were cut short by death. He had been ill since a stroke of paralysis prostrated him last November, and was restrained from resigning the Lieutenant-Governorship only by Mr. Mowat, to whose entreaties he yielded.

Sir Alexander Campbell was of Scotch ancestry, and a Canadian in everything but birth, having come to the provinces in his second year, from Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1824. Most of his younger years were spent in Kingston, and, like Mr. Mowat, he studied law with John A. Macdonald, who was coming to the front in 1839 when young Campbell took to Blackstone. In a few years he was doing a greater part of the lucrative business which came to the firm of Macdonald & Campbell. In 1858 he entered the Legislative Council, and in 1863 became Speaker. When the Tache-Macdonald Ministry was formed he became Commissioner of Crown Lands, and was a member of every Conservative Ministry from that time until his retirement from political life. He resigned his seat in the Senate and his place in the Cabinet on February 8, 1887, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, June 1, 1887. His term of office as Lieutenant-Governor would have expired on Tuesday next.

Sir Alexander was entitled to the name of statesman. He was courageous, prudent, firm and vigilant, a clear headed man, and a good parliamentary leader.

## SPEECH

DELIVERED AT THE JUBILEE SERVICE AT THE METROPOLITAN  
CHURCH, TORONTO.

Sir Alexander Campbell, who was warmly received, said :  
Ladies and gentlemen,—You have read so much within the past few weeks on the subject of the Queen's Jubilee that it would be worse than idle on my part to attempt to do anything more than in a very general way seek to vivify your thoughts on the subject. I am much honoured in being invited to assist at your services. No method of offering our thanksgiving could, I think, commend itself more to good sense and good taste than that which you have adopted. It is an appeal to the understanding and the imagination as affected by grand music, and of all others is, I think, the celebration which Her Majesty herself would have chosen had she had the selection. The Queen's reign of half a century has been an infinite blessing to her subjects. The growth of religion, of literature, of art and science, the almost miraculous discoveries, the wonderful engineering feats which have marked it, and the increased diffusion of wealth, of food, of knowledge and of comfort amongst the masses, have not only advanced in great strides the capabilities and powers of the human race, but have largely added to the happiness of millions of her subjects. For all the blessings we have enjoyed our songs of thanksgiving are justly due. With what language shall we speak on such an occasion as this of the immensity of the Empire which enjoys the blessings and unites with us in the thanksgiving. A few weeks ago, with a number of my fellow-subjects, I attended the Colonial Conference in London. We were assembled from various parts of the world—from Canada, from the Colonies of the Australian Continent, from Tasmania and New Zealand, from the Cape Colony and Natal, in Africa, and from a number of Crown Colonies scattered over the ocean—the Bahamas, Trinidad, the Mauritius, Ceylon and Hong-Kong, all in obedience to a simple summons



of Her Majesty. Amongst other duties we presented an address to the Queen, who received us, surrounded by the officers of her household in that most royal of residences Windsor Castle. The address which we presented, in seeking to bring into relief the remarkable position which Her Majesty occupies, said in simple language: "Your Majesty has witnessed the number of your Colonial subjects of European descent increase from under 2,000,000 to 9,000,000; and of Asiatic race in your Indian Empire, from 96,000,000 to 254,000,000, and of other peoples in your colonies and dependencies, from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000. The area now governed by Your Majesty in India is 1,380,000 square miles, and in your Colonies 7,000,000 square miles. The increase of trade, of shipping and of revenue has been in proportion to that of population; and no one in your wide dominions is subject to any other sway than that of even and impartial law."

This language will help us to realize what millions unite with us in our thankfulness and in our hopes—but let our fellow-subjects of other countries and races sing the pæans of her praise on the grandeur of the Empire, to which nothing of which we have read in ancient or modern history will bear any comparison—let us as Canadians dwell for a few moments on the changes which have taken place in Canada during her reign. Few of us can remember the Queen's accession in 1837, but some of us can. Amongst them are my friend Mr. Mowat and myself. I recall vividly—I have no doubt he can also—the humble efforts at Kingston to do her honour which were then made. What changes have since taken place! We older people have seen them and they are marked in our memories, but it is exceedingly difficult to convey any picture of them, however feeble, to those who are haply less advanced in life. The population of Toronto in 1837 was 13,000; it is to-day 120,000 and upwards. The whole population of Upper Canada was then only 397,430; it is now upwards of 2,000,000. The greater part of the country by far was an unbroken forest. There was not a mile of railway where now there are 5,268; there was not a macadamized, hardly an improved, road. Two years before I had been nearly three days myself in travelling between Hamilton and London. We crossed, I remember,

eleven miles of swamp in one place on logs laid transversely on the way, called corduroy road. My errand was to visit two relatives, farmers, in the Township of Nissouri, on the banks of the Thames. We forded the river twice to reach my uncle's dwelling. The stumps were still in the streets of London. The Immigrant's journey from Montreal to the place where we sit is thus described by a contemporary writer :

" Passage from Montreal to Prescott, 130 miles, performed in eight days ; cost of passage, £4 ; provisions, £8 ; delay at Prescott waiting for steamer, two days, £3 ; from Prescott to Kingston, twelve hours ; delay at Kingston waiting for steamboats which run only three times a month, say five days, £8 ; expenses from Kingston to York (Toronto), £15 ; expenses from York to nearest Government land, £10."

We have here a total of twenty-one days, allowing five days for passage from Kingston to York, delay in York, and time taken in the home-coming to the forest. The time taken between these points is now so short that a man may get to bed in a sleeper in Montreal at a reasonably late hour in the evening and be in Toronto for early breakfast. A friend recently sent me a number of old letters for perusal. They are interesting as illustrating the progress which British North America has made. One of them is dated Port Burwell, London District, Canada West, 1842, and is addressed to Joshua Huestis, Wallace County, Cumberland, Nova Scotia. By the post office stamps I see that it was mailed 20th June, and arrived at Quebec July 2nd, having been twelve days in making the transit. The date of its arrival is blurred, but in answering it Mr. Huestis, under date 27th July, says he received it " last Thursday." Consulting the perpetual almanac I find that the Thursday named would be 21st July, so that the letter took nineteen days to reach its destination from Quebec, and thirty-one days from Port Burwell. Contrast that with present speed. Looking again at the letter, I find that it cost 1s. 8d. to have conveyed from Port Burwell to Quebec, and 1s. 8d. thence to Wallace, or 3s in all. It would now be taken for three cents, or one-twentieth of what it then cost. The number of common schools in 1838 was 771 ; in 1842 there were 1,721 ; in 1844 there were 2,565 ; in 1875 there were 4,858 ; and in 1885 the

number rose to 5,058. Consider Ontario from end to end, as it is now—its population of two millions and upwards, its commerce, its cultivated farms, its railways, its churches, its universities, colleges and schools, its cities, towns and villages, and remember that all that the hand of man has accomplished has been done in our Queen's reign, save the comparatively small attacks on the primeval forest which had been made anterior to 1837. We are blessed with peace and abundance, and every man rejoices under his own roof-tree. Have we not, then, special and abundant reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the blessings we enjoy? We often give vent to our thankfulness as a people, by uniting in the National Anthem, and why? We *revere* the Queen as the representative of the Nation, as the living type and emblem of all the achievements of our race in literature, in the arts, in arms; of the liberty of conscience we prize, of the priceless freedom we enjoy, of the struggles by which they have been won, of all that has been done and suffered during a thousand years to make our country great and free—in a word, because she is the symbol of our nationality. We *love* her for herself, for the manner in which she has discharged the duties of her high station, for her domestic virtues, for the illustrious example which she has set to her people and the world, for the affectionate sympathy which on all occasions of special suffering or sorrow she has shown towards her subjects of low as well as of high degree, for her love of peace, for her constitutional rule, for the grand simplicity of her life. We yield them no unreasoning devotion when with heart and voice we sing and pray "God save the Queen."

"O God of Bethel, by whose hand Thy people still are fed.  
Who through this weary pilgrimage hast all Thy people led;  
Our vows, our prayers we now present before Thy throne of grace.  
God of our fathers, be the God of their succeeding race."

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## SPEECHES ON THE DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

*(From the Senate Debates, Ottawa, Tuesday, May 31, 1892).*

### THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

HON. SIR JOHN ABBOTT—Before the Orders of the Day are called I desire to call the attention of the House for a moment to a mournful event which has occurred since this House adjourned. The late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, as we unfortunately all know, suddenly departed this life, after a long and painful illness, a few days ago, and as he probably was more an object of interest in connection with the House than any gentleman who has the honour of belonging to it, I think it would be only right, and in accordance with the feelings of every member of the Senate, if I take the liberty of stating to the House the strong sentiment of regret which I feel, and in which I am sure the House participates, at the death of our late hon. colleague. The Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell requires no eulogium from me. He has been before the eyes of the country and the eyes of Parliament for some thirty years, and he has filled almost every one of the high offices of the Government, and all with equal success. Whatever he has put his hand to he has done well. He was a man with an extraordinarily clear intellect, a manly, straightforward politician, a man who had the esteem of every one who met him, and of every one who had occasion to transact business with him or with the departments over which he presided. I do not propose to indulge in any long speech on the subject, but I know the House will agree with me in expressing their strong sympathy with his family and our regret at his loss.

HON. MR. SCOTT—I am sure that we all join in the remarks that have fallen from the leader of the Government in reference to the lamented death of Sir Alex. Campbell. He was personally a friend of every gentleman of this Chamber who had the pleasure of sitting in the House with him. He had, by his courtesy

and consideration, his kindly disposition, exhibited on all occasions, earned the esteem, respect and personal regard of every member of this Chamber who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. I have known him myself for a very long period—over thirty years. I think it is over thirty years since he first entered the Legislative Council of the old Province of Canada, and from the time he entered public life to the time that he left this Chamber he made day by day friends of everyone. He was a man of not only high attainments, but of such marked personal characteristics as won the esteem and respect of all who were brought under the influence of his presence. I am quite sure that we all join in expressing our deepest regret at his sad end.

HON. MR. MILLER—I would not be doing justice to my own feelings if I failed to express my sorrow on this occasion, and add my tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished statesman, who, “full of years and full of honours,” has gone to his long rest. After filling with marked ability an unusually large number of the highest offices in the gift of his adopted country, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has passed off the stage of life with an unsullied name, respected by the people and honoured by his Sovereign, both of whom he faithfully served. The eminent services rendered by the late Sir Alexander Campbell to this country are too well known to the people of Canada to require mention at such a time as this, and the great questions with which his name has been honourably connected during an eventful period in our national existence are matters of history. The deceased statesman was one of the fathers of Confederation; he was a prominent individuality in the galaxy of able, patriotic and far-seeing men, who accomplished the union of these Provinces; and it developed upon him afterwards to guide, or help to guide, the public affairs of the Dominion, in some of its most perilous times and trials. In every position to which he was called he proved himself equal to the duties of the situation; in every difficulty which he had to meet, equal to every emergency. His clear mind, his sound judgment, his great experience, his wide knowledge of political questions, his urbanity of manner, and genuine kindness of heart, were all well known to those of us who followed his successful

leadership in this House for twenty years, and I believe were as sincerely acknowledged by his political opponents, among whom I do not think he had a personal enemy. As a political leader he had many attractive qualities, both of head and heart, that endeared him to his friends. Always interested in subjects that interested his followers, he aided and encouraged them in their efforts of usefulness and distinction as members of this Senate, whose value, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, he estimated in the true spirit of that constitution he had helped to frame. Always moderate and conciliatory, but at the same time firm in his own views, he was patient, tolerant and respectful towards the opinions of those who differed from him, whether supporters or opponents. As a public man Sir Alexander Campbell had lofty ideas of duty and honour. He was always ready to say and do what he thought was right, regardless of consequences, and not counting whether it brought him applause or unpopularity. I never knew a man who attained to his eminence in the public life of Canada, who had less of the demagogue in his nature than our lamented leader. One of nature's noblemen, he scorned everything mean, timeserving or dishonourable, and his brilliant public record, and lengthy period of official service, are unmarked by a single blemish or a serious mistake. We all thought, when he left this Chamber, that his loss was irreparable, and that as a leader of the Senate we should never see his like again, and in all respects perhaps we may not. But some at least of the lessons of life are easily learned, and one of the plainest of them is, that, in the wise dispensations of Providence, no man's existence is an absolute necessity in the progress of human affairs; and so, after a while, we saw, with equal surprise and satisfaction to all of us, Sir Alexander's successor take up his mantle, and wear it with credit to himself and advantage to the State.

While Sir Alexander Campbell's high character, fine talents and general endowments everywhere commanded respect, it was as a genial companion when the restraints and cares of official station were thrown off; as a generous dispenser of the social duties of his position—as a matchless host, while health remained to him, that the charming qualities of our late leader so universally endeared him to his friends and acquaintances. Whether in office



or out of office, whether salaried or unsalaried, there was never a session of this House while he continued a member of it, that he did not gather his colleagues without distinction of party around his hospitable board ; and his uniform efforts to soften the asperities of public life, and promote harmony and kind feeling within the range of his influence, all of us who knew him can readily recollect and attest. His kindly smile, his pleasant words—his ever-welcome countenance—his cheerful greetings and friendly sympathies, we shall never know again, but the remembrance of these things will, I am sure, be cherished by us all.

But the dead statesman who had endeared himself to all his colleagues in this body, had special claims on my respect and attachment, because for many years, and until the hour of his death, I had the happiness of enjoying his friendship and confidence in more than an ordinary degree, and it was largely through his influence I had the honour of occupying the Chair of the Senate. The many acts of kindness, of which I was the recipient at his hands, unknown to others, are deeply engraven on my memory, and shall ever be held in grateful recollection.

A year has not yet elapsed since his illustrious chief was borne, amidst a nation's weepings, to his last resting place, and now both of these great men, who acted such conspicuous parts, with unmeasured benefit to their country, for so many years, in its public affairs—and who were so much united in life by patriotic deeds and common purposes, indelibly recorded in some of the brightest pages of Canadian history—in death may truly be said not to be divided, for their ashes repose together in the quiet cemetery of Cataraqui, near the city of their earliest scenes and associations, in the great Province they both loved so well and served so faithfully ; and to whose annals, as well as to those of the whole Dominion, their noble records have added undying lustre. It is with heartfelt emotion I pay my tribute of respect and affection to the memory of my departed friend—the last of our illustrious dead.

HON. MR. POWER—To attempt to say over again what has been so well said by the hon. gentlemen who have just spoken, would be an attempt to paint the lily or gild refined gold. I think there is a special reason why more should be said about

the departed Governor of Ontario than about other public men who have gone from amongst us in the past, and that reason is that Sir Alexander Campbell's whole political career was passed in the Upper House, and consequently the public at large who generally know very little, I regret to say, about what takes place in the Upper House, did not appreciate the deceased gentleman at his proper value at all—even people who are fairly familiar with public men were not aware of his marked ability and statesmanlike capacity. I think that one of the most remarkable things about Sir Alexander Campbell was his wonderful capacity for transacting public business. There are, of course, a great many hon. gentlemen in this House who remember what ability he showed in disposing of the business of the Senate. We sometimes thought he got it through a little too quickly, and did not sufficiently encourage discussion; but the truth was that Sir Alexander Campbell had no personal vanity himself. Although he was an admirable speaker, he did not wish to exhibit his own powers in that direction, and he never prolonged discussion unduly. Not only did he show ability in the Senate, but in every department over which he presided—and I think he presided over at least one-half of the departments of the Government at one time or another—and I have found from conversation with his subordinates that in every one of those departments he left the same record, that he was an admirable chief and showed wonderful capacity for transacting public business. There is another reason, which has been dealt upon by the hon. gentleman who has just preceded me, why something more than a mere passing notice should be taken of the death of Sir Alexander Campbell, and that was, that he was an instance—and I regret to say that these instances are more rare than we could wish in recent Canadian politics—of one who followed the example of the best type of English public men. He was thoroughly imbued with English constitutional parliamentary instincts and traditions. He was tolerant of those who differed from him, and, as has been well said, he had no bitter party feelings whatever, and was not disposed at all to regard men who differed from him in politics as being either personal or social enemies. He treated every member of the House who treated him with anything like courtesy in the most courteous and

friendly way. As leader of the Senate, nearly every hon. gentleman here had opportunities of seeing him, that is when he led for the Government, and nearly all of us can testify to his ability in that way ; but I think myself the manner in which Sir Alexander Campbell led the Opposition indicated a higher type of ability. He occupied a very peculiar position. He was leader of the Opposition in this House, the Opposition at the time being considerably stronger than the Government, and a less moderate and less judicious man might have made things very unpleasant to the Government and injurious to the public interest ; but Sir Alexander Campbell so conducted his Opposition that the Government had, during all the years which he opposed them, hardly any reasonable ground to complain of the course the Opposition took. I think the manner in which he led the Opposition in this House was highly creditable to him, and deserving of imitation. Then, when his health began to fail, and he sought refuge in the dignified retirement of the Lieutenant-Governorship, he was a model Governor. The men opposed to him, as well as those who agreed with him in politics, united in saying that. He was a constitutional English Governor. The idea of intriguing against the Government would never have crossed the mind of Sir Alexander Campbell. Allusion has been made to the gentleman who was his colleague for so many years in the Government. It strikes me that in one respect, at any rate, Sir Alexander Campbell was like the great Liberal leader, whose opponent he had been for so many years, and who died a few weeks before him : that people of all shades of politics, those who opposed him as well as those who supported him, respected him, and those who knew him loved him, and all united in testifying their respect and love on the occasion of his departure.

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